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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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NO.

475

## COCKROACH PAVEMENTS VS. SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY

By Victor L. Berger.

HERE is a general ordinance in Milwaukee, passed some years ago, forbidding the further laying of wooden pavements in the city.

Wooden pavements are above all things very unsanitary. They virtually begin to rot almost the very moment they are laid. They bear the infectious germs of many diseases. Typhoid and scarlet fever and many other deadly maladies lurk in the wooden pavement.

The urine of horses gathers under the blocks, and the heat of the sun develops dangerous gases. The upper layer of the pavement and the manure form a filthy "olla putrida"—just as dangerous to the eyes and the lungs when it is dry, as disgusting when it is wet.

Besides, wooden pavements are expensive.

It is true that the cheapest kind of wooden blocks cost only \$1.37 the front foot. But the resistance of wood for pavements is very small as compared with brick or stone. Every wooden block is of varying hardness. It will wear unevenly. In the soft parts there are holes in a very short time, while the harder parts form humps.

Therefore, in all European cities, and even in Russia, a country where timber is very much cheaper than in America, wooden pavements are discarded. In Germany, Austria, France and Italy they are not used at all, although Germany and Austria have very wide and extensive forests.

Whenever cheap pavements are wanted in the cities of the old world—and they are usually much better paved than the average American city—round cobble stones ("hard heads" or "niggerheads" as we call them in this country) are used extensively. Here they are only used in alleys, but they are laid very carelessly.

Of late, iron bricks or so-called blue bricks, have been used in many European towns, especially in England. The work is mostly done by the cities directly—and thus the profits of the contractor and a great deal of fraud are avoided.

We might well follow that example.

Free drinks and plenty of cigars and the united efforts of the self-satisfied business men of the Tenth ward, elected as alderman the owner of a little "Jungle" in that ward, a certain Valentine Gerhardt. By selling some of the wienerwurst of the Chicago packing houses and making a still cheaper quality of his own, this man has succeeded in acquiring a property of 150 feet on Fond du Lac avenue.

He now feels that he is a "desirable citizen."

Fond du Lac Avenue needs paving. According to the general ordinance he would have to lay a brick pavement there at the price of \$2.30 per front foot, while wooden blocks would only cost \$1.37.

Furthermore, the brick pavement would be assessed against his property, while the wooden pavement would come out of the repair fund, and the people of the entire ward would pay for his pavement.

And while Mr. Gerhardt makes profit enough on his wienerwursts so that he might well afford to pay for the pavement in front of his jungle, yet true to his cockroach boss instinct, he prefers that the other people in the ward should pay it for him.

And there are some more cockroach business men of the same type in the Tenth ward. So it was easy enough for Mr. Gerhardt to get up a "sentiment" among them for paving Fond du Lac Avenue with wooden blocks instead of bricks.

And with the help of his Republican and Democratic brothers in the common council—by swapping votes—and by voting for one crooked measure and trading for another—Mr. Gerhardt succeeded in suspending the general ordinance for the special benefit of the cockroaches on Fond du Lac avenue.

Gerhardt gloats over his victory. And the *Free Press* hopes to knock out Social-Democracy with wooden pavement.

But Mr. Gerhardt did not gain his point by his ability, because he has none. He is ignorant. He can not express himself either in the English or the German language with any degree of accuracy. He simply employed the methods of the huckster, to which he was accustomed in his business, in the common council. But he was in favor of rottenness, and so he won.

But the permission for the use of wooden blocks on Fond du Lac avenue means a big step backward.

We have heard so much about a "greater Milwaukee" and a more beautiful Milwaukee, but here we are going back to the rottenest and ugliest and most unsanitary pavement—to a pavement which is the joy of the lumberman, the contractor and the undertaker.

Besides, in this case it is a dishonest pavement. A few denizens of Teutonia avenue also wanted a dispensation to pave their street with cedar blocks. But a committee was appointed to investigate, of which ex-Mayor Rauschenberger was a member. Rauschenberger is not a Social-Democrat, but at least is a broad-minded citizen. The committee reported not only against the wooden pavement, but in favor of a bituminous pavement, which is even more expensive than bricks. They decided that the best is the cheapest.

Now, if Fond du Lac avenue is to be paved with cedar blocks, these citizens will also have the pleasure of helping to pay for the pavement on Fond du Lac avenue besides, because wooden pavements are charged against the ward fund.

And what is of even greater importance, the decision of the common council means that we consider the temporary saving of a few paltry dollars to Mr. Valentine Gerhardt and other cockroach business men as of greater importance than the health of the working men and their wives and children who live in the neighborhood.

But the politicians, hucksters and "business men" owning property on the upper end of Fond du Lac avenue in the Twentieth and Twenty-second wards, seeing the great victory of their confere, Alderman Gerhardt, in the Tenth ward, now also demand that their part of the street shall be paved with wood. They want also to graft on the working men who own little houses on the side streets.

But their aldermen, being Social-Democrats, believe in representing men, and not "business"—believe in honesty and not in graft. The Social-Democrats refused to heed the demand for the graft.

Thirty "owners" of the Twenty-second ward, among them the "Dahmann estate," therefore asked Gerhardt to represent them in the common council, and to ask for a permit to graft on their fellow citizens, since their own aldermen refused that honor.

And the cheap politicians who wrote the petition even went so far as to declare: "We have petitioned the representatives of the Twenty-second ward without avail. It is known that these gentlemen champion the principles of the initiative and referendum. But it would seem as if these principles in their esteem were mere abstractions or, at best, for use in cases which they select and when they elect."

Great Scott! What an idea the signers of this petition must have of the referendum! Do they mean that only the dollars and cents are to be counted at the referendum? Or will they permit to count the voters? If dollars and cents only are to count, then the "Dahmann estate" alone will have more weight than all the citizens of the Twenty-second ward.

We Social-Democrats are not a bit afraid of the result of any referendum, if one is taken. In a referendum the Dahmann estate would have no vote, but the citizens of the ward, house owners and others at whose expense the Dahmann estate wants to graft on the ward fund, will have thousands of votes.

The cockroach business man may own and rent five or six houses on Fond du Lac avenue, but he would have only one vote, while his tenants may have a dozen votes and more.

There seems no limit to the grafting of the city of Milwaukee.

Some of these preachers better sharpen up a bit. Labor is advancing faster than they are. The Labor Day sermons that used to be preached are only laughed at by labor now.

When you see an editorial in a capitalist paper headed Labor day, you can tell beforehand just what it is going to say. Capitalist Labor Day dope is always capitalist Labor Day dope.

The millionaire may be a workingman according to your way of looking at it, Mr. Hearst, but we notice that he does not ask for a place in the Labor Day parades. Marching would be too much like work, and he doesn't banker after work.

But it may be ventured that the untruths of the "nature fakirs" really do the denizens of the forest less injury than the blood-spattering bullets of the president who sets himself up as the protector of the good name of the animals, at a presidential rate per line for good magazine "copy."

There's been uneasiness in Toledo. Some gentlemen were convicted of violating the anti-trust law and a joking Texas paper pretended to be worried for fear the "gents" would actually get into jail and reach the common crooks more dangerous ways of crookedness. But we haven't heard of their going to jail yet, so the common crooks are probably still uncontaminated.

The telegraphers demand a 15 per cent increase, an eight-hour day, abolition of the blacklist, and a legal assurance of immunity from such treatment as the companies have accorded them in the past. They are forced to work exhausting hours, and their pay is not at all commensurate with the skill of their work. While they have a powerful corporation to fight, their fight thus far has showed wonderful staying powers and the fact of an undoubted and long standing list of grievances. It is a case of the worm turning.

The capitalist press seem to have seized on a, to them, rich morsel in the case of a man named Earle, an artist and "Socialist," who so far as a newspaper straining after sensations can be believed, discovered after being married some time that he really loved another woman, whom he says was intended for him by fate before either of them were born—this sort of a claim is supposed to emanate from a Socialist! As a matter of fact the man Earle is unknown to the Socialist movement, if indeed he is not entirely a capitalist press invention.

The doubter, the man who shakes his head, and says that Socialism is not coming, has an awkward time of it these days. All about us are the evidences of the working of the new principle. Just the other day the governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts appointed a commission to investigate a plan for state pensions for persons over 65 years of age, and this was done in accordance with legislative action had some time before. It is things such as this that show the direction in which we are tending; that show how the old ideals are passing by and the new coming to the fore.

Tammany hall must be uneasy over the Socialist agitation, for its

wankee protection against the germs of typhoid and scarlet fever. They are entitled to be protected against pneumonia and all kinds of pulmonary diseases.

The Dahmann estate does not care. The cockroach business men who own the houses on Fond du Lac avenue do not care. And Valentine Gerhardt does not care.

And we dare say that Uncle Isaac Stephenson, who sells cedar for cedar blocks, and who owns the *Free Press*, does not care how many proletarians become diseased. And the editors of the *Free Press* do not care. And George Brundt, the owner of the *Germania* and *Herold*, who also owns extensive cedar swamps up north, does not care.

And that is one of the reasons why these papers are so strongly in favor of wooden pavements. The other reason is that they are in favor of political rottenness and graft in every way, and opposed to progress, purity and the Social-Democratic party.

But the organized working class of Milwaukee does care. And if the old parties want to make rotten pavements versus sanitary pavements and Social-Democracy one of the issues at the next election, we are ready.

Police have been unusually active lately in breaking up Socialist street meetings. Our comrades have faced the music like martyrs, and after a lot of them had been arrested and it was plain that others would step into their places as fast as required, the joke began to be on the officials. The Socialists are now fighting the matter in the courts, with some prospect of securing their rights under the constitutional guarantee of free speech. Some idea of the magnitude of the persecution may be had from the fact that on one evening alone thirty-one Socialists were locked up.

"We, who believe in the study of nature, feel that a real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life." So says President Roosevelt in his attack on the alleged nature fakirs. But as all accounts seem to agree that the president's interest in wild creatures is the same interest the fox has for the fluttering and defenseless bird into which sinks its dripping tusks, there will be those who will accuse the president of hypocrisy. The president's pretension to love for the wild animals is about as suspicious as his declarations of love for the working class.

Comrade Harry Quelch, editor of the *London Justice*, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of England, characterized the Peace congress as a "thieves' supper," in his speech at the international Socialist congress at Stuttgart, and the authorities promptly notified him that he must get out of the country unless he took it back. He refused, and the government sent a uniformed escort to be sure that he took the first train out. The town turned out to also participate in the escort and there were cheers every step of the way, and Quelch was assured that the populace regarded him with favor if the "government" did not. Quelch said in his "thieves' supper" speech that the governments were assembled at the Hague to find ways of agreement by which plunder and exploitation the world over could be carried on as cheap as possible, which was surely a center shot, for the idea of the peace congress grew out of the complaint that wars had grown to be too expensive. The consideration was money, not human lives.

A capitalistic cable dispatch to the American capitalist newspapers says that England is in an anti-Socialist panic. This is, of course, a stretching of the facts, but there may really be some grounds for the report. The fact that Socialism has invaded the house of parliament, that it has just carried two parliamentary districts in by-elections, when no one suspected that it would, and that the Socialist demand for justice to the workers is now being voiced and fenced within the great law making body, these must naturally be a little disquieting to the lords and ladies and highnesses, and graces and eminences who have been bred to believe that they are the superior clay of earth and that the class that smells of honest sweat are simply the beasts of burden provided by an all wise Providence for the pleasure and the support of the aforesaid lords, ladies, highnesses and eminences. It

is one advantage of getting exchanges from all over the world. It enables a person, for instance, to realize how universal is medical fakirism. We get a little bath for our feeling of outrage that some American Socialist papers are content to let the patent dopes make game of their readers, by finding that the same evil exists among some Socialist papers of the antipodes. Thus we pick up the *Cape Socialist* of Cape Town, Africa, and find that Dr. Billians' Pink Pillules for Pale Pimples does not confine its graft to this country alone.

Then in the *Worker*, of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, we come upon the familiar figure of the consumption cure fakir from Kalamazoo, Michigan, pointing at the reader with his itching hand extended, just as he does in our own capitalist *Sunday papers*.

The world is his country to catch dupes in, and Australia seems to have dupes aplenty, too, for he has a branch in Sydney. Then there is Doan's Shiver Pills, and so on. Let us see if the Socialist press cannot cut off a little of this internationalism of the medical harpy at least!

Comrade Otto Mack, formerly of Milwaukee but now a resident of Germany, sends us a photograph of the international Socialist congress, in session at Stuttgart. Comrade Mack had the British and American delegates under his charge as a voluntary guide during the congress, and made it easy for them to see all points of interest.

On the other hand, Mr. Tiefenthaler says:

"It is not strange that my utter incapacity did not come to light until the appearance of Mr. Pearse, under whom I have had the pleasure of serving a little more than two years, while I worked as a principal under and with Superintendents Anderson, Peckham and Siebert for nineteen years."

"Admitting for argument's sake that the superintendent's statements be true, would not my thirty-six years of faithful service entitle me to a word of warning, of admonition, of criticism from the superintendent or his assistants? Should I not have been told to mend my ways?" But, neither Sup'r. Pearse during his two years of office, nor his assistants, ever uttered one word indicating that all was not right."

Whatever the case may be, it is clear that Tiefenthaler is at least entitled to a hearing. The citizens of Milwaukee, who are the employers of both Mr. Tiefenthaler and Mr. Pearse, are entitled to know why Mr. Pearse has discharged Mr. Tiefenthaler.

And I want it understood very plainly, that although Mr. Pearse is getting \$6,000 a year and Mr. Tiefenthaler was getting only \$2,000, not Mr. Pearse, but the city of Milwaukee, is the employer of Mr. Tiefenthaler.

Even the school directors are not the employers. They are only our agents. And in any case when the people want to know the facts, the school directors are in duty bound to give these facts. If they cannot, or in case they will not, the people, the electors of Milwaukee will see to it that other men shall be put in their places who will know their duty and fulfil it. This is the last school board in Milwaukee that has ever been appointed.

Now, with all this, of course, I do not claim to know whether Tiefenthaler was a good principal or not. The charges and the investigation ought to settle.

If Mr. Tiefenthaler has done his duty, he ought to be reinstated in spite of Mr. Pearse. If Mr. Tiefenthaler is not capable of filling the position, then, of course, he ought not to be reinstated.

But we want daylight on the matter.

*Victor L. Berger*

makes the unfit "quality" feel a little shaky when the common trash actually get a start toward governing themselves. But there is no panic. The Socialists of England are Englishmen, neighbors, fellow countrymen. The capitalists are not afraid of these people, in a panicky sense, only they fear for their time honored grafts.

The collapse of the cantilever bridge at Quebec, by which ninety workmen lost their lives, was a good exemplification of the utter disregard of human life felt by capitalism. The bridge was known to be unsafe, but the contractors continued the construction in the hope that it might stand the strain long enough to get the two spans together. Human labor is cheap, and there is always plenty more of it to be had. In this bridge horror we see the actual advantage, in one sense, of the chattel slavery system over the present system of free labor. If those ninety men had been chattels, the slaves of the contractors, not one of their lives would have been risked on the wobbling structure, for every slave lost would have meant the loss, more or less, of a thousand dollars. The difference between the care of the slave laborer in the old days and the care taken of the free laborer in the present day is as wide as the antipodes.

A banker-politician who got on the Milwaukee school board by appointment of old party politicians in office, presents as his first action on that board a resolution providing for talks to the school children by "business" men. So this Ike Stephenson reformer's conception of the public schools is seen to be not that of education but "business," of training children to be good "hands" for the master class to skin dollars out of. What a wry face this wonderful "reformer" would make if the Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee school board introduced a resolution providing for talks to the children by trade unionists. And yet labor organization is nearer to the children in the schools than militant capitalism. And there would be even much more reason for having the trade unionists do the talking, for trade unionism SEEKS TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE MASSES, while the "business" men TRY TO LOWER IT, so as to get their labor power cheaper. And, finally, how on earth could the "business" men, of the sort he wants to have, make talks, really say anything to the pupils, when it is remembered that they are usually so self-centered on profit-greed that they are actually stupid on all other subjects!

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Whatever the case may be, it is clear that

# THE KEY MEN'S FINE FIGHT!

THE SOLIDARITY OF THE MEN IS INSPIRING.

The Grand Secretary-Treasurer Tells of the Efforts of the Companies to Mislead the Public. Ninety-five per cent of the Telegraphers of the Country are on Strike and Standing Firm as Gibraltar.

St. Louis, Mo.—In a newspaper interview, L. W. Quick, grand secretary-treasurer of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers says: To one who is more or less familiar with strikes it would seem that the present situation must be entirely satisfactory to the strikers.

In the first place, when the strike occurred the walkout was practically complete throughout the country.

Second. There have been no desertions in the ranks of the strikers of any consequence in any section of the country; in fact, when the length of time elapses since the strike was called and the number of men involved is taken into consideration, I believe it can be said to the credit of the commercial telegraphers that there have been fewer desertions than in any other movement of this character that has taken place in this country.

Third. The telegraph companies have been utterly unable to fill the strikers' places, regardless of all claims to the contrary.

Of course the visit of the newspaper reporters to the main operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which took place yesterday, and which was arranged twenty-four hours prior to that time, does not fool any one who is familiar with the situation. It is generally understood by the knowing ones that the 24 hours elapsing between the time the invitation was given and the time the visit occurred was consumed in "arranging" for that visit by bringing up the check clerks and other employees of the company in other departments to occupy the chairs in the operating room during that visit so as to endeavor to convey the impression that there was a force of telegraphers at work.

The visitors were informed that business was "well up" and as an evidence of this fact attention was called to the message books on the various tables, which were nearly clear.

This morning I received information from unquestionable authority, in fact, it came from one who is now employed in the Western

Union Telegraph Company's office, that as late as 10 p. m. Monday night they were still busy on the much heralded Barclay system, endeavoring to clear up Saturday's business. It is quite significant that when the newspaper reporters visited the office Monday afternoon none of this business was in sight.

Another significant feature in connection with the present strike is the strenuous efforts being made by the management to secure telegraphers, offers of \$150 per month are being freely made to the old men as an inducement for them to return to work; these offers have been made indiscriminately, many of them being made to telegraphers who prior to the strike were only receiving \$40 to \$50 per month. None of these offers have been accepted by the men.

Great credit is due the strikers for the orderly manner in which they have conducted themselves during the strike, as no semblance of disorder of any kind has occurred. It is unfortunate that the companies have not been as fair in their dealings with their former employes, but possibly the fact that they were so hard-pressed for help has induced them to resort to measures that would not be resorted to in other times. I refer particularly to the visit of a certain "spotter" to the headquarters of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, who worked very energetically among the strikers, endeavoring to incite them to engage in disorders, such as tampering with wires, etc. He did not succeed in his efforts, however, as the strikers were not men of that caliber.

Another case that might be cited wherein the company apparently endeavored to take unfair advantage of the strikers was the giving out of a story, which was published a few days since, regarding a pistol shot that was alleged to have been fired into the operating room of the Western Union Telegraph Company from an adjoining building. There were, I am told, something like 60 workmen employed on the floor of the adjoining building, from which it was alleged the shot was fired, and none of them heard it. A police investigation of the affair demonstrated the fact that the incident did not take place, and it can only be inferred that this story was started for the purpose of endeavoring to prejudice the public against the strikers.

The situation briefly stated, as I see it, is that something like 95 per cent of the commercial telegraphers of the country are on strike and that their places cannot be filled because there is no available material with which to fill them; therefore, if the commercial telegraph business of the country is to be handled it will be necessary for the commercial telegraph companies to make a settlement with those who are now on strike in order to induce them to return to the positions vacated by them, and I am satisfied that they will never return until a satisfactory settlement is made.

Organized labor in this country will supply the strikers with sufficient funds to enable them to continue the strike until their just demands are granted.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.



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OR PRINTING IS A GUARANTEE  
THAT THE WORK WAS DONE  
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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL MILWAUKEE

PRINTING WITHOUT THIS LABEL WILL NOT RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION FROM WORKERS. IT CAN BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

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WHEN PURCHASING CIGARS, SEE THAT THIS LABEL IS ON THE BOX

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers International Union of America.  
Union-made Cigars.  
This Cigar is made by a member of the Cigar Makers International Union of America.  
The Cigar Makers International Union of America is a member of the American Federation of Labor.

IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CIGARS ARE NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

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MILWAUKEE

## As to Labor and Capital.

Why the Talk of Harmony is the Purest Buncombe.

By Daniel Kissam Young.

E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and immigration of South Carolina, in his recent speech said: "The hour has come for the American manufacturer and the American laborer to join hands and eliminate the political demagogue whose mission in life seems to be to array labor against capital."

If Mr. Watson be talking for "buncombe" there is nothing to be said, but if he really means what he says above he shows great ignorance of present conditions and what he does not know about political economy would fill a Carnegie library.

The class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class is as capable of demonstration as is a problem in geometry. The interests of the two classes are diametrically opposed and, under our present system, can never "join hands." Let us demonstrate this mathematically:

Figure A.

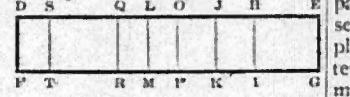


Figure B.

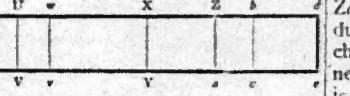


Figure C.

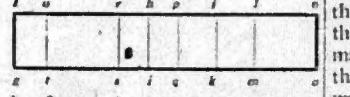
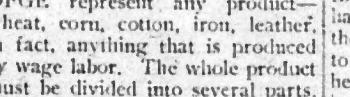


Figure D.



In figure A let the rectangle DFGE represent any product—wheat, corn, cotton, iron, leather, in fact, anything that is produced by wage labor. The whole product must be divided into several parts. First is the part HIGE, which represents the reproduction of the raw material, which must appear in the new material produced before any new wealth is created. Second is the part JKIH, which represents the re-production of the wear and tear of the machines, which must be reproduced in the new material before any new wealth is produced.

The balance of the rectangle DFJK is divided into two parts. One part, LMRJ, is the part that labor receives for producing the entire rectangle DFJK. The other part, DFML, goes to the owner of the machine. In money, according to the cent of 1900, the part DFJK, is represented by \$2,451, which the average worker produces in a year. The part LMKJ, which he receives in wages, is represented by \$437, the average wage paid to the laborer. The worker therefore receives about one-fifth of what he produces.

Now it is manifestly to the interest of the worker to push the line LM in the direction of the line QR, because he might then receive \$500 in wages, but that would leave the owner only \$1,051, instead of \$2,041 which he receives at present.

It is also manifestly to the interest of the owner to push the line LM in the direction of the line Of, because then he might have to pay the worker only \$400 in wages and retain \$2,051 for himself.

So that it is to the interest of each class to "do up" the other class, and they might "join hands" in the same way that big-of-war teams might "join hands," each trying to pull the other fellow over the line. The "interests of labor and capital are identical" in the same way that the interests of two cats with their tails tied together over the clothes line are identical, i. e. each is trying to make hiddle strings of the other.

It is also manifest that so long as one class owns but does not work, and the other class works but does not own, this war can never

end.

DEMAND THIS LABEL ON ALL PACKAGES OF BEER ALE OR PORTER

WE MAKE THE BLACKEST STOVE POLISH IN THE WORLD AND YOUR DESIRABLE COLOR.

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# DATE FOR THE REVOLUTION!

SINCLAIR'S NEW BOOK MARRED BY WILD GUESS.

A Readable and Valuable Work by the Author of *The Jungle* that is Weakened by Falling into the Old and Dangerous Error of Prophecy. A Prophecy that has no Historic Leg to Stand On.

By E. H. Thomas.

1913 is the year which Comrade Sinclair has set for the Socialist revolution. In 1912 Mr. Hearst, or some other radical Democrat will be elected. A great industrial crisis will be raging; with "strikes of a violence never known before," there may be a "great deal of burning and dynamiting" and probably some assassinations. In the week following the election of Mr. Hearst the "business of the country will have fallen into heaps." And then, all of a sudden, just as soon as Mr. Hearst is inaugurated—or perhaps even before his inauguration—the government will step in, take over the railways and the trusts, and—"such will be the revolution." It is a charmingly simple process," says Comrade Sinclair, naively, "I could do it all myself."

Let's see—where did we hear this before? Oh yes—it was at the Unity convention at Indianapolis, in 1901. Five years was the space of time given by Gaylord Wilshire for the final break-down of the capitalist system. It is now six years since the Unity convention was held. The capitalist system has not broken down yet.

Also, only last week Mrs. Lott, the millennial prophetess, solemnly announced that the "Millennial Dawn" when "capital will throw its money into the streets" will come in 1915. Mrs. Lott has the advantage over Comrade Sinclair by two years, during which she can still pose as a prophetess.

Now, of course, all prophets who set dates to their prophecies may be dismissed with a smile. Time so surely proves them false prophets. But Upton Sinclair has told us not only why, but how the revolution

## HAVE YOU SOME MONEY TO INVEST?

We are very anxious to distribute bonds to those purchasers who have paid for them, but so far have only receipts to show for their money. It is now nearly three months since some of the bonds were paid for. That some of these purchasers should become impatient on account of the delay in delivering the bonds, is only natural. It is not receipts but bonds that are wanted. But the bonds cannot be delivered until all present mortgages are paid. The new trust mortgage is ready and has been since about the first of June. The original and duplicate copies have both been properly signed and executed, and are now in custody of the trustee—The Citizens' Trust Company. Yet this mortgage can not be filed with the city clerk as a first mortgage until all other mortgages are released. All that remains to pay is the mortgage of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of the typesetting machine. That amounts to \$1,430, with interest from December 31, 1906. Of this amount about \$1,000 more is required. As soon as this is on hand the Mergenthaler mortgage will be paid. Then we will be ready to file the trust mortgage and the bonds can then be delivered.

Now, dear reader, if you have a few dollars in a bank, why not invest it in bonds. They pay 5 per cent interest, the banks only 3 per cent. They are amply secured by property which would probably bring more than one and one-half times the amount of the bond issue, even at a forced sale. So many comrades are intending to purchase bonds. Why not close the deal right now. It is needed at the present time. Don't delay any longer. These bonds are safe. So why not act right away.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.,  
844 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay for amount of bonds about to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years, and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this..... day of..... A. D. 1907.

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will come. And since too many Socialists may think that he is all right about the method, and only off on the date, it may be worth while to consider his reasoning. Comrade Sinclair starts with a parallel between the conditions which brought on the American Civil War and the abolition of negro slavery. He believes "that our country is now only a few years away from a similar great transformation." And then he falls into the strange error of supposing that the capitalist system can be overthrown all at once just as negro slavery was abolished all at once.

There could be no greater blunder. There is not the slightest real parallel between the chattel slave system in 1860 and the wage system in 1907. Chattel slavery was an anachronism in 1860—a thing wholly out of date. For centuries it had been replaced in Europe by another social phase—by wage labor. The wage system in 1860 flourished in the larger, stronger and richer part of the United States. That is the reason that the North won out over the South. Its industrial resources were immensely superior. It was the triumph of a system already well developed and appropriate to its age over a system which had not flourished in "civilized" countries since the days of ancient Greece and Rome, a system which was not even a relic of the Dark Ages when serfdom had already succeeded chattel slavery.

Nothing of this sort is presented in the present industrial struggle. No mature and well developed system is ready to step in and take the place of capitalism, if it should "collapse" in this country. And just at present it shows little signs of "collapsing."

No such simple problem is confronting us as confronted our fathers in the war of the rebellion. They had but to say "Let slavery be abolished" and capitalism, already full grown and organized, came crowding in to fill the vacant space left by the old regime.

We cannot merely say "Let capitalism be abolished!" We must furnish a system to take its place. We must build up at the same time that we tear down. We must hold the trowel in one hand, and the sword in the other, like the Jews in the days of Nehemiah, who rebuilt

the temple of their native shouters.

The near future will see whether we can stand this hard test. I have faith to believe that we shall pass triumphantly through this great and growing ordeal, in spite of Comrade Sinclair's low estimate of our destiny.

Our readers must not suppose that these errors make up the whole of Comrade Sinclair's most interesting and valuable book. There are many chapters in Sinclair's forceful style, which deserve to be written in letters of gold. This makes it all the more to be regretted that this fine work, which Kaiser Wilhelm has advertised so well by prohibiting it in the German Empire, should be marred by these crude notions. When Comrade Sinclair becomes an older Socialist, he will grow away from them. And we trust that the Socialist movement in America will also grow away from them with a few more years of practical experience. If not, some other party will arise to elbow us out.

Milwaukee.

## German Readers

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Constructive SOCIALIST  
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## On Constructive Socialism

Second Paper.

By H. L. Nahin, M. D.

To understand the subject intelligently we must have a clear conception of the following:

1. The principles of socialism.
2. The scientific basis of Socialism: a) historic, b) economic, c) biologic.
3. The final aim of Socialism.
4. The attitude of the party to hasten its realization.

*The Principles of Socialism.*

These are concise and definite. Socialism proclaims that all those upon which the people in common depend for an existence, such as land, raw material, machines, mines, and the means of transportation shall be the property of the people in common owned and operated for the common good. The instruments of production shall be accessible to all. The conversion of raw material into wealth, with productive physical or mental labor shall constitute the sole title for its possession. The creation of products shall be for the direct use and enjoyment of the producers. The means by which life is maintained shall have no economic power with which to enslave or exploit the labor of others.

[The chapter "The Scientific Basis of Socialism" was given last week, in the Labor Day HERALD, as a separate article and with the above introduction omitted.]

*The Attitude of the Party to Hasten its Progress.*

Upon the principles, scientific basis, and final aim of Socialism there seems to be no difference of opinion. The paramount question which agitates the minds of the Socialists all over the world is that of party tactics. The factions existing among the Socialists in Germany, France, and in this country are due to this controversy.

The contention of the so-called revolutionaries are:

1. "Socialism must come all in a bunch. It is impossible to introduce Socialism by gradual reforms."
2. "The state is the legal servant of capital, and we cannot expect from the capitalist institution anything favorable to the masses."
3. "The Socialist party has nothing in common with the other political parties."
4. "We refuse to take part in municipal affairs. Municipal ownership are sops to workmen."

(Continued on page 4.)

*The Errors of Socialism.*

Those Socialists, if I'd my way, would be in the past tense.

For, durn it! they'd be all wiped out if we'd use common sense.

Bill Bryan sees that all us folks who know are in the right.

Should argefy, then Socialists would quickly take to flight.

To Pat McGeeown's I went one day, for he's a Socialist.

And into a long argyment we two then enlisted.

I sed to him "Who pays the wage of those of us that work?"

If it were not for capital, where would we be, you Turk?"

"But who is it makes capital?" ses Paddy with a grin.

Why, capital, of course," ses I. Ses Paddy: "That's too thin."

For all the wealth that's—in the world was first found in the soil,

And nature's storehouse only opens at touch of honest toil."

"Oh! that's the case?" ses I to Pat;

"Who is it owns the earth?"

"Don't capital own most of it?" and then I shook with mirth.

Who gave them title?" replied Pat,

and then went on and sed:

Let us bear in mind that revolution in the economic order of society can not be made to order.

Not because they were wrong and their oppressors right, but because the conditions were not ripe for such a radical change.

Alterations in the economic structure of society are effected in accordance with the law of economic evolution.

The old economic system begins to show signs of decay and incompetency.

Its persistence seriously threatens the medium standard of living of the multitude.

The oppression is consciously felt by an active social force.

The struggle between the classes and masses becomes intense.

An agitation in the economic, political and social institutions becomes strongly manifested.

The disturbance causes a reaction.

The number of people who are dependent upon the prevailing system for an existence become automatically detached.

The new social order begins to manifest itself.

The detached forces of the old economic order become attached by an economic tie to the activities of the new order.

The resistance

is thus lessened and the latter increased.

The dynamic power of the new economic wedge forces the old one out of use.

The economic utility of one absorbs the other.

The importance of one makes useless the other.

Thus the dissolution of the old social order is effected with the very activities of the new social order.

Savagery was not abolished by some authority.

The human beast would not listen to the immorality of killing human beings.

It was the economic advantage of slavery which destroyed savagery.

Like wise the slavery system was not abolished by sentimental preaching and revolutionary phrases.

The art of productivity, together with the oppression the slavery system caused, and the greater productivity and personal independence the free system offered, caused the decomposition of the former and the establishment of the latter.

The same is true of feudalism.

It was the sound bourgeois economic structure gradually built beneath the decayed feudal economy which shattered the feudal system.

It was the conscious, well-directed capitalist force exerted against the weak,

towering feudal economic and political institutions which gave the former supremacy.

Likewise today Socialism can not come spontaneously.

The economic expediency of Socialism must first manifest itself.

It must instill the capitalist system by its power of absorption.

Its importance must force itself upon the needs of society.

To do this our efforts must be directed to find the decayed areas of the present economic structure.

We must locate the most irritating regions which are causing pain.

# Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE  
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Recent HERALD callers: John M. O'Neil, Denver, Col.; Chester L. Campbell, Paw Paw, Mich.; Paul Ehnmann, Cincinnati, O.; Carl Wentorf, Robert H. Wentorf, Two Rivers, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Johnson, Henry Kuebler, Chicago.

Father McGrady has written an article for the *Arena Magazine* on the subject of the Catholic church and Socialism. He says that the efforts of certain clerics to obstruct the advance of Socialism will surely end in their defeat, for nothing can keep the people away from its emancipating truths.

A third and enlarged edition of Moyer's "Song of Socialism" has just been issued. Music has played a great part in nearly every movement and will probably do its share in ours, although slow to make its appearance. As we are now developing a literature, and with great rapidity, the song need will probably soon be satisfied. The Moyer book contains some stirring pieces, the popularity of which time will prove. Already they are being sung in meetings and conventions. We can supply the book. It costs 25 cents a copy, or five for \$1.

An item regarding the poem by May Heals in our Labor day issue was set up but in the crowding of the make-up of the final pages got set aside. What we tried to say was that the poem was kindly sent us by the gifted author out of the contents of the forthcoming first number of the *Red Flag*, which will be published from Abberville, La. Comrade Beals requests that all mail sent her to Abberville be sent in plain envelopes, as she is not at all certain of the disinterestedness of the post office force at that place touching politics, especially working class politics. The *Red Flag* will be issued in October at \$1 a year, or 10 cents a copy. Locals will do a very helpful thing if they will order one hundred copies through a newsdealer. Those ordering it direct are asked to address Miss Beals personally, and not by the name of the magazine, and to make out money orders also to her personally. Will the Socialist papers also give the above facts to their readers?

Dates for National Organizers.—George H. Goebel: Arizona, under direction of state committee. Sept. 8, Douglas; 9, enroute; 10, 11, Clifton; 12, Morenci; 13, 14, Safford.

Martin Hendrickson (Finnish): Sept. 8, 9, Ashtabula, O.; 10, 11, Conneaut, O.; 12, Warren, O.; 13, Youngstown, O.; 14, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Sept. 8, 9, Parkersburg, W. Va.; 11, enroute; 12, 13, Barton, Md.; 14, Frostburg, Md.

Guy E. Miller: Texas, under the direction of the state committee.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under the direction of the state committee.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**Party News.**  
By a recent referendum James F. Carey, Boston, Mass., was elected state secretary.

A new publication, *The Jewish Labor World*, will start about January from 167 Hastings Street, Chicago, Ill.

The *Rocky Mountain Socialist* is a new one from Denver to come to our table. It has a handsome appearance.

George H. Shoaf, correspondent for the *Appeal to Reason* rests under serious charges for alleged misconduct at Boise during the trial. A warrant is out for his arrest and an attempt will be made to get him within the jurisdiction of that state. He was formerly a Hearst correspondent and is understood not to be a Socialist.

The state committee of Missouri issues a warning against one G. E. Morgan, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind., and more recently of St.

# THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have, in most instances, striven to represent the working class, the subscribers and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official, accurate labor news, and to publish reports of most important and towns will not perform in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of or connected with it to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, the state federations, central labor unions and federal labor unions are hereafter requested to assist such labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of the journals, and also by patronizing the printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, and to print official reports and news, and so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona-fide labor journal generally has on the community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

an uncompromising advocate of modern, progressive unionism, and should be read by all who have the interests of the working class at heart.

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344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The CO-OPERATIVE PRINT'RY

Louis, Mo. Morgan's game is to pretend to start Socialist or labor papers, dispose of stock or secure subscriptions. The St. Louis comrades have carefully searched his record and characterize him as a grafter.

Interest in the plate matter service of the party should not be allowed to lag. While we have seventy-nine subscribers at this time, while our contract with the American Press association only calls for sixty, still there is room for more and more are needed. Now is the time to work up interest in this service. Each and every local should have a press committee, and see to it that they keep after the local papers until our plate matter finds a place in their columns. Proofsheets and blank contracts will be furnished upon application from this office.

The Socialists of Mississippi have nominated a state ticket as follows: For United States senator, Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi; for governor, L. P. McSwain of Rankston; for lieutenant governor, J. D. Wallace of Lexington; for secretary of state, M. E. Fritz of Lexington; for attorney general, C. W. Baylis of Estabrook; for revenue agent, James Lester of Jackson; for land commissioner, C. F. Myers of Hattiesburg; for commissioner of commerce, Thos. D. Page of Jackson; for clerk of court, C. H. Campbell of Meridian; for treasurer, C. W. Smith of Meridian; for auditor, Alford Wilby of Hattiesburg; for ins. commissioner, S. J. D. McDonald of Biloxi; for supt. of education, J. A. Brash of Gulfport; for railway commissioner, Louis A. Stultz of Vicksburg and R. E. Cumbie of Biloxi; for trustees, P. A. Russell of Monticello and Archie Westbrook of Howison.

**Labor Day in Milwaukee.**

(Continued from page 1.)

printing trades and the tobacco trades, made a fine appearance, and there were some novel exhibits. The Cigarmakers carried a painted banner nearly a block long, presenting the blue label and the command: "Smoke Union Made Cigars." It took thirty-six men to carry the banner. Beside this all the cigarmakers in parade wore badges consisting of the familiar blue cigarmakers' label. The Luminary Handlers had a float representing a ship, which received applause all along the line. The Barbers had a fine exhibit, a part of which was a gayly painted barber pole that turned round and round by means of a gearing moved by the wheels of the float. The Teamsters had a big truck with the sea-sonable placard: "Have Your Coal Delivered By Union Teamsters." Through the parade there were ever recurring transparencies that showed that labor was doing a little thinking these days. One read: "Wage Workers, Get Together Economically and Politically," and "Let us Vote on Election Day as we March on Labor Day," and the like. The Printers had a sign showing the allied label with these words under it: "Rough on Rats!"

The Boot and Shoe Workers carried large cardboard representations of their union label as breastplates. The various crafts were dressed in attractive costumes and made a fine appearance. During the afternoon as they mingled with the crowd in the park they lent interest and character to the assemblage. At 3:30 the sound of a bugle called the crowds to the big band stand where the address of the day was to be given.

Comrade O'Neil was introduced by Business Agent Frank J. Weber, one of the Social-Democratic assemblymen. The Western editor was given a rousing reception and spoke substantially as follows:

Under our present industrial system, equality of citizenship is a delusion and a farce until the machinery of production and distribution is

(Continued from page 2.)

ivities with which we intend to build the Socialist structure.

It is possible, or even highly probable, that the capitalist class will offer great resistance toward the final establishment of the new social order, since such a radical change will totally check the flow of gold into their coffers. To meet this emergency our economic and political forces must be equal to the occasion. If ever we shall be forced into a physical encounter we will reluctantly accept it. Our forefathers paid human lives for political liberty, and if need be, we will pay with the same commodity for economic freedom. But in order to lessen the horrors of physical conflict and the social shock of the final revolution, our economic and political activities must exert a powerful influence during the pre-revolutionary period. For let us remember that a "revolution" is a radical change in the institutions of society; it is a combination of social forces resulting from "evolutionary" activities. It is potential social energy converted into dynamic force. Hence the success of this final change depends upon the number of former rational activities. Our intrenchment should therefore cover a large area. Let our activities invade the meshes of the human fabric. The stronger foothold we gain on the present institutions, the easier will be the final task of wrenching them out of private control and placing them under the management of the collective.

The State Is the Legal Servant of Capital.

This statement is true. But how can it be otherwise, since by our activity we surrender its function to

operated for use and not for profit. There can be no independence of citizenship while the Goulds, the Rockefellers have their "Joe" Cannons in the house of representatives and their Simon Guggenheims in the senate. There can be no independence of citizenship while the steel trust is dominated by an American czar. There can be no independence of citizenship while the legislative, the judicial, and the executive departments of government are the property of industrial desots to hold in bondage the toiling millions of the country.

Organized labor is beginning to realize that the great bulk of the people are in chains. Unionism must be able to grapple with this question or it must go to pieces. It must be able to meet the Napoleon of commercialism and bury into a grave the despotism of plutocracy. Unionism in the past has built on poor foundations. Its walls must crumble under the canister of commercial despotism. The labor movement has been divided on the economic field and at the ballot box. The time has come when the scattered regiments of labor must come together to overthrow the Samson of organized greed.

The privileged few owning the natural resources of wealth are writing the laws which hold the multitude in slavery. The man who owns a thousand acres to be distributed owns that many slaves.

Today the average Labor day orator speaks of the dignity of labor; he points to the achievements of the brawn of labor, but he seldom tells you that you live in habitations that scarcely merit the term of home. Why is it that the workman lives in hovels, wears cotton and shoddy, and walks instead of rides? Why producing all the wealth, is he disinterested and endures the pangs of hunger? Simply, because he has been drugged and coddled of the earth which should be the heritage of all mankind. The few will be powerful until the producers awake from the lethargy. All over this planet today can be heard the murmur of discontent. The slave is slowly awakening and is demanding that labor should receive the full products of its toil. The dignity of labor will not be accepted as security by a bank or as collateral for a loan. The very phrase is a burlesque that makes the devil laugh and a tragedy that makes angels weep. Labor can not dignify man, but man dignifies labor."

Warehouses are groaning with the surplus products of labor through the inability of the masses to purchase back with their meager wages the wealth they have themselves produced. There is a commercial congestion through an inadequate purchasing power. The ultimate result of such a condition is inevitable. Diplomats will find a way to bring about war so that the teeming warehouses can be emptied at profitable prices. War is simply a means to hold the workers in still greater bondage. There will be the inauguration of a conflict between nations and the masses will participate under the guise of patriotism. If the intelligence of the masses will be able to arrest the cyclone precipitated by the capitalists, then will follow a panic.

Labor organizations are institutions that had their birth in the womb of oppression, and they exist as a protest against the deplorable of the children in prisons of profit. Our civilization is based on wretched economic conditions, as well as on the political field. A system that debauches men debases women. The whole world today is a wild ocean of misery in whose waves are washing human wrecks of despair, and no one grants lightnings to give courage to the hopeless, sinking hearts.

The churches point to a golden realm beyond, and the church tells the poor to be contented with their lot. The churches are supported by the owners of the department stores and the factories. The church seems to be blind to the fact that we live in an atmosphere that contaminates morality. The physician who would treat a case of typhoid and not look to the causes of the disease would be immediately condemned. The church must cease prescribing palliative measures to restore the vitality of physical and moral manhood and womanhood.

The speaker's references to the acquittal of Haywood called forth enthusiastic applause.

Following the address a large amount of literature was sold, for the workingmen today have become students of economics.

It is estimated that the picnic will net the trades council about \$2,300.

(Continued from page 2.)

ivities with which we intend to build the Socialist structure.

It is possible, or even highly probable, that the capitalist class will offer great resistance toward the final establishment of the new social order, since such a radical change will totally check the flow of gold into their coffers. To meet this emergency our economic and political forces must be equal to the occasion. If ever we shall be forced into a physical encounter we will reluctantly accept it. Our forefathers paid human lives for political liberty, and if need be, we will pay with the same commodity for economic freedom. But in order to lessen the horrors of physical conflict and the social shock of the final revolution, our economic and political activities must exert a powerful influence during the pre-revolutionary period. For let us remember that a "revolution" is a radical change in the institutions of society; it is a combination of social forces resulting from "evolutionary" activities. It is potential social energy converted into dynamic force. Hence the success of this final change depends upon the number of former rational activities. Our intrenchment should therefore cover a large area. Let our activities invade the meshes of the human fabric. The stronger foothold we gain on the present institutions, the easier will be the final task of wrenching them out of private control and placing them under the management of the collective.

The State Is the Legal Servant of Capital.

This statement is true. But how can it be otherwise, since by our activity we surrender its function to

the tender mercies of capital? The present state is almost wholly composed of capitalists or their paid representatives. It is directly supported by capitalists. Most of the officials retain their seats by the grace of capital. The state has its dealings with private corporations. It gets its supplies from trusts. It is financially indebted to private financiers. Hence the state must serve capital. This, if no other reason can be advanced, is sufficient to warrant our activity in the present state. We must, by all means, divorce the state from the influence of private capital. The state must itself supply its own necessities. It must deal less with individual corporations and more with the municipality. It must be made indebted less to private capital and more to the collectivity. Hence private capital will be served less and the people more. The officials will be obligated to the community instead of private corporations. We thus see that even in the present state by slow and gradual reforms radical changes can be accomplished and the condition of the masses improved. As a matter of fact, improvements have and are being made every day. We must by all means encourage them. We must exert our organized power to counteract the depressing tendencies of the capitalist system. And, if by our political strength we succeed in turning the mechanism of the state to better the conditions of the masses, then it is not merely a great moral advance, but the victory of a new principle.

(Continued next week.)

## SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukee: At the meeting of the city council Tuesday there was again the spectacle, now a common sight, of an old party alderman bringing in a Social-Democratic measure after the same had been summarily killed in a former council. Two years ago the then Ald.

Welch, now Social-Democratic school director, introduced a resolution

providing for a reference library of books on sanitation, paving, city lighting, and the various subjects on which aldermen ought to be, but on which the majority of them are not, posted. It was introduced amidst the usual haw-haw

tax commissioner, for a junctet to other cities to see how taxes are collected. As Bill gets a salary

such as he never before got in his life, which gives him ample spending money for any attempts he may

make toward making himself fit for his job, the appropriation Tuesday

amounts to a squander of a big sum of money. Many a workingman takes correspondence courses at his own expense to better himself for his work, but the minute an official gets warm in office he pursues an entirely different course.

Much of Tuesday's meeting was taken up with saloon license wrangling.

Ald. Melms introduced the following resolution on the subject of parks:

WHEREAS, The development of the public park system of the city has tended to render unprofitable the private parks and gardens that were formerly plentiful in Milwaukee, and

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the various societies and nationality organizations will be unable to find a place within the city limits in which to hold their annual picnics, therefore

RESOLVED, That the board of park commissioners be and they are hereby asked to co-operate with this council in the securing of a suitable tract of land to be fenced and fitted up for picnic and other purposes, and that the tract, when so secured, be rented out to the various societies on such days as they may require, and to be on those days in their entire possession under the usual arrangements by which they now rent private parks.

Milwaukee: Over the protest Tuesday evening of Social-Demo-

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**OFFICERS:**  
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary.  
FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St., Rec. Secretary.  
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St., Secy-Treas.  
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EXECUTIVE BOARD—James Sheehan, William Coleman, W. S. Fisher, John Rader,  
J. J. Handley, Thomas Feely, Charles E. Jeske.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings, at 318 State St. Frank J. Victoria,  
e.c. St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank E. Naumann, 144 1/2 St., Chairman  
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## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

## MILWAUKEE UNION DIRECTORY

In the following list name and number of the union is given first, date and place of meeting follow. The name and address given is that of the union's secretary. These secretaries are not fully performing their duties unless the corresponding secretary of the Federated Trades Council is at all times kept informed of any changes in time or place of meeting, or of secretary or his or her address.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL of Milwaukee and Vicinity—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, 560 4th st., John Reichter, 318 State.

BAKERS, No. 285 (B. and C. W. I. U. of A.)—and 4th Saturdays, 528 Chestnut st., John Schubert, 318 State.

BARBERS, No. 56 (J. B. L. U. of A.)—4th Mondays, 216 Grand av., H. P. Beck, c/o St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop.

BARTENDERS, No. 44 (J. B. L. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1st and 3d Fridays, 222 Grand av., F. Hauerwas, 257 Windham av.

BEER BOTTLERS, No. 318 (I. U. of B. and W. I. U. of A.)—2d and 4th Sundays, 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., 216 Hill Posters (B. and E. N. A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, a.m., Franklin hall, 226 Grand av., W. E. Mick, 220 3d st.

BLACKSMITHS, No. 77 (I. B. of B. and H. D. of B.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, National av. and Reed st., Thomas Kelly, 37 57th st.

BLACKSMITH HELPERs, No. 301—2d and 4th Thursdays, Lipps' hall, 5d and Prairie

and 4th Fridays, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

BOILER MAKERS, No. 167 (B. of B. M. and L. S. B.)—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Harmonic hall, Mineral st. and 1st av., Joe Doyle, 339 Dovey st.

Boiler Makers, No. 202—1st and 3d Thursdays, Clyburne and 30th st., J. A. Heaney, 345 25th av.

Boiler Makers, No. 317—Cudahy, Wis. Steel modelers, 30th and 31st av.

BOILER MAKERS' HELPERS, No. 160 (B. of B. M. and L. S. B.)—1st and 3d Saturdays, Central hall, Cudahy, F. H. Fredrickson, 270 Cudahy, Wis.

BOOKBINDERS, No. 12 (I. B. and B.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Freie Gemeinde hall, Hans Hillmann, 71 Chambers st.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, No. 170 (B. and S. W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, 4th and 6th aves., Richard J. A. Reiter, 300 4th st.

SHOE CUTTERS, No. 351 (B. and S. W. I. U.)—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Reservoir av. and 4th aves., George L. Miller, 1180 N. 10th st.

BRASS MOLDERS, No. 331 (I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Tivoli bldg., Grove st. and National av., C. W. Ebel, 1186 Buffom, 3d st.

BREWERY ENGINEERS AND FIREFMEN, No. 35 (I. U. of B. and W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, Wine and 12th st., Gustav Richter, 409 11th st.

BREWERY MALTSTERS, No. 22 (I. U. of B. and W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, Walnut and 4th st., Gustav Richter, 438 11th st.

BREWERY TEAMSTERS, No. 12 (I. U. of B. and W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, 9th and 10th st., Gustav Richter, 409 11th st.

BREWERY WORKERS, No. 9 (I. U. of B. and W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Sundays, a.m., 609 Chestnut st., Richard Mack, 906 Wine

house.

BRICKLAYERS and MASONS, No. 8—Every Saturday, 902 Chestnut st., Wm. Bringe, Jr., 404 10th st.

BROOM MAKERS, No. 1 (H. B. and W. M. U. of A.)—2d and 4th Mondays, Clark and 20th st., Martin Strassburg, 1745 11th st.

BRUSHMAKERS, No. 16 (B. I. W.)—2d and 4th Fridays, 309 41st st., G. J. Franks, 580 41st st.

BUILDING LABORERS, No. 1—Every Friday, 802 Chestnut st., C. Dierck, 705 22d st.

BUTCHER WORKMEN, No. 22 (A. M. C. and B. W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 318 Chestnut st., Leo Schreiber, 301 16th st.

CARPENTERS, No. 163 (all members) and 4th Saturdays, 320 Chestnut st., L. Dorn, 1660 W. 21st st.

Carpenters, No. 1447—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 4th and Greenfield av., John Schallitz, 465 5th st.

Carpenters, No. 1519 (millwrights)—2d and 4th Fridays, Vine and 32d st., Ad. Hink, 407 2nd Street.

Carpenters, No. 308—2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1422 Green Bay av., Geo. Miller, 668 Center st.

Carpenters, No. 3748—Every Friday, Nels and 1st av., C. Dierck, 1745 11th st.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS, No. 95 (C. and W. W. I. U. of A.)—1st and 3d Fridays, 225 Chestnut st., E. L. Griswold, 218 State st.

CATERERS, No. 15 (I. W. C. A. of N. A.)—1st and 3d Thursdays, 318 State st., P. K. Jacob, 719 5th st.

CEMENT WORKERS, No. 95 (I. B. C. W.)—Every Saturday, 274 3d st., F. O. P. Powers, 318 State st.

CIGAR MAKERS, No. 25 (C. M. I. U. of A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 328 Chestnut st., Julius Berger, o. n. W. Cap.

CARPENTERS' District Council (U. B. of C. and J. of A.)—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 318 State st., Ad. Hink, 2072 11th st.

Carpenters, No. 198—2d and 4th Mondays, 318 Chestnut st., Leo Schreiber, 301 16th st.

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COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS, No. 3—2d Friday evening and 4th Sunday morning, Fraternal hall, 216 Grand av., E. N. Thom, 404 10th st.

COOPERS, No. 80 (C. of N. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 902 Chestnut st., John Ritter, 1063 1/2 11th st.

COOPERS, No. 28—2d and 4th Sundays, 602 Chestnut st., Samuel McNamee, 82 19th st.

Coopers, No. 84—2d Wednesday, Scheiben's hall, Cudahy, W. E. Voss, 257 Windham av.

COTTON WORKERS, No. 310 (I. L. M. and T. A.)—2d and 4th Thursdays, 107 Reed st., F. J. Weitzel, 318 State st.

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# CAN MILWAUKEE DO IT? WHAT?

The Whole State Is Watching MILWAUKEE and Asking CAN MILWAUKEE SEND 100,000 PEOPLE TO THE STATE FAIR?

It's Up to Milwaukee and Its Loyal Merchants and Mechanics, and It is the Duty of Every Man Celebrating Labor Day to Pledge His Support to MILWAUKEE DAY at the STATE FAIR, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

ADM.

50¢ LET THE WHOLE TOWN TURN OUT FAIR OPEN DAY and NIGHT

## AT THE THEATERS.

Madge Brierly, the heroine of the Dazey melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," which comes to the Bijou Sunday, offers opportunity to a young actress that few players have the courage to refuse. The part is "grateful" in that Madge is always sacrificing herself for those she loves, and she is always doing heroic things.

The role has been played by several women distinguished in the world of the theater. The first of the Madges was Marion Elmore. Brilliant, gifted, beautiful, unhappy Bettina Girard, was the next of the Madges. Laura Burt was the next actress to try the part, and she made it almost her own. She gave it up, however, to become Sir Henry Irving's leading woman. Lulu Tabor, Elsie Warner, Elsie Ryan, Alice Treat, Bessie Barriscall, Marie Quinn, Alice Riker, Lizzie Evans, Grace Shirwood, Hattie Delaro Barnes, Nellie Elton, Blanche Seymour, Bijou Fernandez, and Lillian Mortimer have all had a try at the part. Miss May Stockton, who has been engaged to enact the role this season, comes of a prominent theatrical family. In beauty, gracefulness, elocution, and in that imitable chic so necessary to the part, she is said to be most perfect.

Olive Vail, late of "The Time, The Place and The Girl," was the prime favorite during the past week at the Crystal, and drew the largest audience in the history of the house. Many had to be turned away. There will be six more performances, today and Sunday, in which you can hear this popular singer and see the beautiful playlet, "Lucky Jim," given by Jane Courtope and company.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

### Firman for Stationary Engines

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Sept. 7, 1907.

A competitive examination for the position of firman for stationary engines will be held at the above office on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1907, at 9 o'clock a.m. Special requirements are: Some familiarity with machinery and machinists' work, and experience as a firman. Other requirements: United States citizenship, residence in this city for three years next preceding the date of application, good health and habits, ability to do hard work. Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Sept. 16, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office. WM. W. MCINTYRE, Pres. FRED A. LANDRECK, IRVING B. CARY, FRANK A. KREHLA, Commissioners. JOHN J. VLACH, Secy.

"The Shoe House of Reliance."

**\$2.00**  
Is Our Price

for a Man's Shoe of good, honest worth. We have it made especially for the worker. No frills of fashion to be seen in it anywhere, but it's built to stand the hard knocks and kicks a shoe of this kind usually gets. The upper leather is strong and sturdy; the soles are like flint. Try a pair and see if they are not worth \$2.00 of any man's good money.

**THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE**  
By LOUIS RUPP  
515-517 MITCHELL STREET



"Checkers."

sending the audience away from the theater at the close with a pleasant feeling. The tale is a slice of life, a story of love and luck. And its interest begins with the first act.

There are a few new members in the cast this season. Among them is Stephanie Longfellow, a grand niece of the late poet.

#### ALHAMBRA

The Four Huntingts and their clever company, mostly girls, will make their initial bow to a Milwaukee audience at the Alhambra theater tomorrow afternoon. They will present a three-act musical comedy called "The Fool House," which has been enthusiastically re-

ceived in the large cities of the country where it has appeared.

During the piece the four Huntingts will do the singing, dancing and acrobatic specialty that made them the most talked about vaudville artists in this country or Europe.

#### PABST PARK

Dickey's Wild West commence their second week at Pabst park tomorrow afternoon, and change of program will be introduced tomorrow afternoon. The exhibition of lariat throwing and rope spinning by Buffalo Vernon and Texas Charlie will be retained. Miss Goldie Wooden who has mastered the art of staying on a bucking horse's back is one of the principle features. The Indian village is one of the interesting places to visit in the park, and admission to it is free.

Franz Mayr's military band will furnish the music for the coming week. The North Side Improvement association will picnic at the park tomorrow. The regular Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday night dances will be given.

#### BIJOU

It was away back in 1892 that that sterling drama of the Blue-Grass state, "In Old Kentucky," was first produced. From then until the present season of 1907-08, it has never been withdrawn from the stage for a single season. It has amassed a fortune for its owners, and has become one of the most popular of American plays. While

its story is an old and familiar one now-a-days, yet theater-goers seem to enjoy a re-telling of it on the



stage from season to season to such an extent that crowded houses are the rule wherever it is presented. This season's "Madge Brierly," the leading role, will be played by Miss May Stockton, and some of the favorite "In Old Kentucky" actors are with the organization, including Chas. K. French and Bert G. Clark. The engagement opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon, and will continue throughout the week with matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

#### GAYETY.

One of the biggest musical shows that will be seen here this season will be Sam Scribner's Morning Glories at the Gayety. It is complete with funny situations, witty dialogue and catchy musical numbers. There is an olio of acts never before seen with a company of this kind, including Helen May, the clever soubrette; Scandan Stevens, Keller, Hawley, Sam Scribner's own comedians; Florence and Charles Gregson; and the three Lee sisters, an especially imported act from the music halls of Europe.

#### STAR THEATER

The Jolly Girls company, featuring Edmund Hayes, the "Wise Guy" which opens at the new Star theater, Third and Wells streets, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hayes will be seen in a two act comedy, "A Wise Guy," a piece written by George M. Cohan. The Jolly Girls company was not to have played the new Star until November, but it made such a hit in the east that Manager Trottman secured it for state fair week.

#### CRYSTAL

The bill for next week is headed by Francesca Redding and company. The five Nambra Japs will be a great feature. And then there is Shammon and Straw and the moving pictures. Popular prices prevail during Fair week.

Examination for the position of firemen for stationary engines will be held at the city hall on Thursday, Sept. 19, 1907, at 9 o'clock a.m. For particulars see the "ad" of the board of city service commissioners.

"The Universe is in itself an organization of the particles which factor in its make-up. That portion of society general which is the best organized receives the benefit of the best that society has to offer. The great capitalists of the age have long since realized the value of organization, and this accounts for the manner in which they have fortified themselves against privation with their millions of dollars, earned for them by the laboring man.

"Sentences like the above punctuated as practical an address on a current theme as has ever been delivered or heard in this city, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Jacobs could not have been afforded more time and been favored with the presence of a larger crowd."

The Scandinavian branch, which is being organized at Racine, is progressing nicely and bids fair to become the largest branch in that city.

The Scandinavian branch at Kenosha has had a charter issued and is now ready for active work. Keep your eye on this branch.

Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.

Ed. F. Frank 50c, Julius Brues M. D. St., A. J. Welch \$1, Geo. Bender 75c, F. E. Mansfield 50c, H. W. No. 9 \$4, L. Liebmann \$1, W. J. Kershaw 50c, W. C. Zabel \$1, Ed. Schrauz \$1, Bank No. 158 \$2.75, Bank No. 174 61c, Bank No. 155 \$1.20, Ellis B. Harris, 6 banks \$3.90, Bank No. 185 91c, Bank No. 165 \$1.05, Bank No. 128 \$1.02; W. A. Jacobs 6 banks \$3.90. Previously reported \$274.92. Total \$301.56.

The September number of the *Vanguard* is full of good stuff. An article by Jean Jaures, translated by Helen Minturn Scott, gives an interesting view of the farmer question in France. Victor L. Berger writes about the need of hope and the way to create a peaceful revolution. E. H. Thomas nails some capitalist lies in regard to English municipal ownership. The frontispiece presents a view of the Social-Democratic members of the last Russian duma, most of whom are now suffering in the hideous Russian prisons for their faithfulness to the Socialist cause. Now is a good time to subscribe to the *Vanguard*, the price of which is only 50 cents a year. 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Watch the HERALD advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

## WISCONSIN

### OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS  
E. H. THOMAS, Secy., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee; A. B. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

ORGANIZERS—Carl D. Thompson, Winfield R. Gaylord, W. A. Jacobs.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD  
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockway, Edna Seidel, E. T. Melvin, Jacob Bernick, Arthur Cramer, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederick Rademaker.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Asmann, Fred J. Dunham, Wisconsin; Wm. H. Kenosha, Kenosha; H. M. Parks, Superior.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederick Rademaker.

The state executive board held its regular meeting on Sept. 1. A charter was granted to the Scandinavian branch of Kenosha. It was decided to make use of the services of Comrade Rademaker of Madison as a speaker for the party arrangements to be made by Organizer Jacobs for the South district. It was also decided to give authority to Comrade J. S. Miles to act as organizer under supervision of the party. It was voted that organizers be classed as district and local organizers, to be selected by the district or locality and commissions be issued to them subject to the approval and revocation of the state executive board. Also that organizers should report monthly on blanks furnished by the board. The secretary was instructed to draw up forms for commissions and report blanks.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

#### Southern Wisconsin Notes.

The Ninth and Eleventh ward branches held a joint picnic at Union park, Racine, on Sunday, Sept. 1, and cleared about \$100, which will be used for general party purposes.

Comrade Jacobs, the organizer, was the principal speaker at the Labor day celebration this year, held at Appleton. He was well received and found a body of intelligent workingmen, who, no doubt, are learning how to organize and look after their own interests without asking the masters' consent. The most progressive ones all seem to be tinctured with the ideas of Social-Democracy, which is an encouraging sign.

The Appleton Daily Post of Sept. 3 says the following about Comrade Jacobs' address:

"The speaker of the day, W. A. Jacobs of Racine, was placed as the closing number of the afternoon's program, which was an unfortunate position for the speaker, as the crowd showed visible signs of restlessness. He spoke on 'The Value of Organization.'

"The Universe is in itself an organization of the particles which factor in its make-up. That portion of society general which is the best organized receives the benefit of the best that society has to offer. The great capitalists of the age have long since realized the value of organization, and this accounts for the manner in which they have fortified themselves against privation with their millions of dollars, earned for them by the laboring man.

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### FOOT NOTES

The store that sells shoes at various prices is the store to avoid, for unless you are an expert judge of quality, the chances are, you'll pay too much for the shoes.

Meyer 50c Shoes—Union Made—are sold in many styles and leathers, but there is only one price—\$2.50.

You take no chances—every shoe is a good shoe—a bargain. Just the kind that you'd pay \$3.50 to \$5 for if you were not pressed.

Walter P. Stroesser 316 UNION TAILOR, Street.

MEYER \$2.50

### SHOES

Always "Made a Gentleman Look the Gentleman."

In every style and leather that's most fashionable.

Walter P. Stroesser 316 UNION TAILOR, Street.

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SHOES

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The first line cars ran down and killed a man the first day of operation. Who says Frost is not a part of the Beegs' system?

Supt. Pearse now talks glibly of democracy in opposing high school societies. He was not so glib about democracy when he braved appearances and lobbied for an undemocratic school board in Milwaukee.

"We want to know before we get any farther in this thing if 'Sherbie' becomes governor and Uncle Ike should die, whether Sherbie would appoint Bill Hooker or himself United States senator to fill the vacuum."

So says the Milwaukee Daily News. But you cannot fill a vacuum with nothing, Mr. News editor.

Banker Puelicher of the school board wants business men to address school children. Of course, the only idea such a man has of the public schools is to turn out employees for the capitalists. But if business men are to air their usual ignorance before the school children it may not be such a bad thing. The average leading business man wears a halo until you get intimate with him, and then you find him a narrow man, with his mind centered on profits and competitive throat-cutting, and it may be as well to let the school children find this out.

There is probably some reason for the feeling on the part of trade unionists about being held up for band music on Labor day, but it will be a pity if this feeling causes them to abolish Labor day parades without carefully weighing both sides of the question. There can be no question that a parade of labor on labor's holiday gives character to the day in the eyes of the public, and that it also helps toward the solidarity of the workers by getting them shoulder to shoulder with a common thought. Before the parade is given up it would be well to make a strong effort to get the music unions into a truly unionistic frame of mind on labor's holiday.

During the address of John M. O'Neil of Denver at the Labor day picnic, Monday, a character named Frank Riley, who has a police record, and who is now trying to get a saloon license from the common council in spite of an adverse police report, stationed himself at a bar only a few feet away from the speaker's stand and made so much disturbance with his loud talk and his filthy, ribald language that he

**DAVIDSON**  
STATE FAIR  
WEEK  
ATTRACTION

Beginning Sunday Night  
Matinees Wednesday  
and Saturday  
Kirke La Shelle's Great  
Racing Play

**Checkers**

The Best of the Sort  
The One You Want To See  
Don't Miss It

Prices—Eves. \$1.50, \$1.75c,  
50c, 25c. Mat. \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

**GAYETY**  
(FORMERLY THE STAR)

Completely Remodeled Into the  
Safest Burlesque Theater in Mil-  
waukee (20 EXITS—Count 'Em)

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Sept. 1

**Gay Morning Glories Compy****BIJOU**  
STATE FAIR WEEK  
BEGINNING MATINEE  
SUNDAY

Fifteenth Annual Tour of  
Jacob Litt's Incalculable  
Company in the Most  
Popular American Play  
Ever Written

**IN OLD  
KENTUCKY**

An Entirely New \$20,000 Production.  
50 Frolicking Pickaninnies  
6 Thoroughbred Race Horses  
The Famous Pickin' Inn Brass  
Band

Matinees Sun., Wed. and Sat.

Week Beginning Sunday, Sept. 15  
The Melodramatic Masterpiece

The Original Cohan

Laughter—Pathos—Pretty Girls

Laughter—Pathos—Pretty Girls